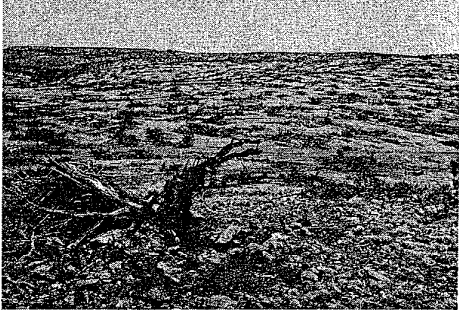


RANGE CONSERVATION - TECHNICAL NOTES

A CHEMICAL PLANT CONTROL



CHAINING PINON JUNIPER

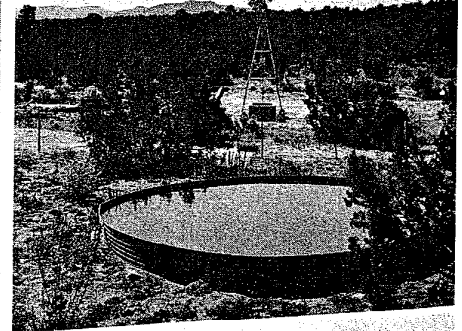


PROPER RANGE USE PAYS

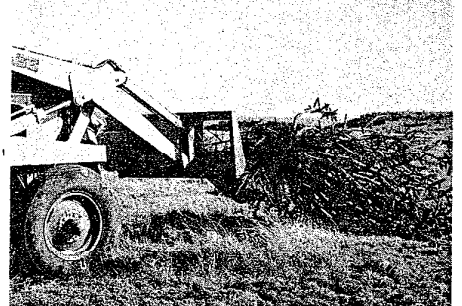


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
NEW MEXICO

GOOD LIVESTOCK WATERING



CHOLLA CONTROL



RANGE TECHNICAL NOTE NO. 22

March 1, 1967

Subject: RANGE MANAGEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER BRUSH CONTROL
(Part VI, End of Series)

The information in this Technical Note was developed at a range management workshop, with Soil Conservation Service and University personnel contributing.

This information will serve as guidance, and must be adapted by the technician to specific local conditions.

To: AC's, WUC's
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Records & Reports

MAINTENANCE OF BRUSH CONTROL

In many cases, brush control is necessary before range condition improvement can be realized, because of the severe competition afforded by one or more brush types. Although brush control practices will, when applied properly, substantially increase forage production, maintenance of brush control is usually necessary to provide a lasting effect.

Some of the reasons why maintenance of brush control is necessary if range improvement is to be achieved are listed as follows:

1. To control sprout growth from roots and stems of plants not completely killed.
2. To control seedlings of woody plants. Seed may be dormant in the soil for many years before germinating. Seeds are being carried continually into the treated area from adjacent untreated areas by wildlife and water.
3. To control subdominant woody plants after the dominant species have been controlled. Other woody plants or weeds may be released by the original control and develop a secondary problem, often more serious than the primary one.
4. To control seed sources by reducing seed bearing brush plants to contribute to the maintenance of brush control measures, a good vigorous stand of grass is most important. Management that generally must be applied to obtain and keep a vigorous stand of grass has been previously reported.

Maintenance measures used to keep woody plants reduced satisfactorily vary with the kind of brush, the soil, and objectives in using the land. Chemical, biological and mechanical methods are used separately and in combination. The details of these methods and their use by species of brush and problem areas are beyond the scope and intent of this report. Information on maintenance methods is available.

Some principles to consider in maintenance of control of undesired woody plants are:

1. Obtain and maintain a vigorous stand of forage plants -- good and excellent range condition.
2. Apply maintenance control of residual brush before it reduces herbage yield significantly.
3. Apply maintenance control to reduce seed sources before plants reach seed bearing age and size.
4. Practice grazing management to keep browse plants within reach, as well as under control (the use of browsing animals such as goats).